REPORT RESUMES

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GRADUATE RESEARCH IN ADULT EDUCATION AND CLOSELY RELATED FIELDS AT FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, 1950-1966.

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FLORIDA ST. UNIV., TALLAHASSEE, SCH. OF EDUCATION

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IN THIS COMPILATION OF ABSTRACTS OF 78 DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS AND MASTER'S THESES PREPARED AT FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY IN ADULT EDUCATION AND RELATED FIELDS, 48 PERCENT COME FROM THE FIELD OF EDUCATION (EDUCATION, HOME AND FAMILY LIFE, AND SOCIAL WELFARE), 6 PERCENT FROM PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY, AND THE REMAINDER FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS. RESEARCH REPORTS ARE DESCRIBED BRIEFLY AS TO PURPOSE AND METHODS, WITH A SUMMARY OF FINDINGS. AREAS COVERED ARE AGENCY AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES, ADULT EDUCATION PRACTICES, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES, THE ADULT EDUCATOR, CLIENTELE ANALYSIS, AND ADULT LEARNING. (FH)

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Graduate Research In Adult Education

At Florida State University

1950-1966

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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Graduate Research in Adult Education

(And Closely Related Fields)

At Florida State University, 1950-1966

Compiled by

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Tallahassee, Florida

June, 1966

Preface

Background

This compilation of research was published because of our desire to bring together the results of 78 doctoral dissertations and master's theses conducted at The Florida State University in the area of adult education and closely related fields.

Present and future graduate students in adult education and their professors represent the primary audience for whom this document was prepared. We hope that it will also be of interest and value to our colleagues and their students in the related disciplines of the social sciences and our colleagues in other professional schools who, at this institution at least, are responsible for producing slightly more than half of what we have labeled adult education research.

This volume is a by-product of our effort to answer the question: "What disciplines and what academic departments and professional schools within the university contribute most to the body of knowledge that is relevant to the theory and practice of adult education?" The answer (which comes as no surprise to students of adult education) is that adult education research is extremely interdisciplinary in nature. Slightly more than half (52 per cent) of the studies reported in this volume come from fields of study outside the interdisciplinary field of education. Frankly, we expected to find considerably more research going on outside of the School of Education than what we found. On the other hand, we found considerably more research going on in certain areas where we believed little research pertinent to adult education had been conducted.

The table on page iii reveals the distribution of the studies by school or department.

It is interesting to note that nearly three-quarters of the theses and dissertations come from the three interdisciplinary fields of education, home and family life, and social welfare. Only six per cent of the studies originated in the departments of psychology and sociology--the two fields which adult educators supposedly draw upon most heavily. We were rather surprised to find that 10 per cent of the studies that met our "selection criteria" were produced in the School of Music and in the Department of Geography. In fact, had not our criteria required that the studies reported be directly and immediately relevant to the field of adult education, many other studies from Geography which were found to be indirectly related to developing adult education programs would have been recorded.

SOURCE OF GRADUATE STUDIES RELATING TO ADULT EDUCATION, 1950--APRIL 1966

School or Department	No. of Studies	Per Cent
School of Education	37	48
Department of Home and Family Life	11	14
School of Social Welfare	8	10
School of Music	4	5
Department of Geography	4	5
Department of Sociology	4	5
Library School	3	4
Department of Criminology and Correction	2	3
Department of Home Economics Education	2	3
Department of Speech	1	1
Department of Psychology	1	1
School of Business	1	1

The abstracts selected for this publication represent 36 doctoral dissertations and 42 master's theses. Fifty-eight per cent of the doctoral dissertations were submitted for the Doctor of Education degree and 42 per cent were submitted for the Doctor of Philosophy degree.

Of the 42 master's theses, 29 were written by master of science students, five by master of arts students, four by students receiving the Master of Social Work degree, three by students receiving the Master of Music Education degree, and one by a student receiving the Master of Education degree.

Selection Criteria and Organizational and Validation Procedures

A number of criteria were employed to determine whether or not any given study would be considered as one "within or related to" the field of adult education. Any study which met at least one criterion was accepted. Following are examples of the criteria used in the selection process:

(1) Does the study focus upon sociological or psychological characteristics of adults which are believed to be related to their participation in educational programs, learning ability, learning performance or which have implications for their educational needs?

(2) Does the study focus on the organizational structure of an agency that develops or conducts educational programs for adults?

(3) Does the study focus upon any one or more of the steps involved in the program development process? (e.g. identification of need, specification of educational objectives, selection of content, determination of methodology, promotion, training of staff, financing, evaluation).

(4) Does the study focus upon the adult as a learner or upon life-cycle development and change?

(5) Does the study focus upon problems which have implications for a "community development" approach?

After the studies had been selected each department head within the departments identified as having carried on some adult education research activity was apprised of our project and asked to identify any additional studies relevant to our interests that had been undertaken in his department.

After the identification of relevant research each study meeting one or more of the selection criteria was abstracted. An edited copy of each abstract was then sent to the department under whose auspices the study was conducted requesting the department head or faculty member designated by him to review the abstract for accuracy and clarity. The abstracts were then either accepted as accurately reflecting the major findings of the studies or revised in accordance with the recommendations obtained from the various departments.

In order to assist the reader in identifying studies which relate to his particular interests, they have been classified by seven major categories listed in the table of contents. These categories were derived by sorting the total number of studies identified on the basis of similarities and common elements.

Acknowledgements

The major effort in identifying the studies and in writing the abstracts which follow was undertaken by Mr. William Carpenter and Mr. Sudarshan Kapoor. Mr. Carpenter is Head of the Department of Agricultural Information at North Carolina State University and for the past year has been on leave to pursue his doctoral studies in adult education. Mr. Kapoor is a native of Panjab, India, and is serving as a research assistant in adult education.

Any credit for the usefulness and value which may be ascribed to this document belong to Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Kapoor. Any criticism as to its inadequacies in terms of content and organization belong to the project director.

Our deep appreciation goes to the deans, department heads, faculty members and library personnel who helped in our united search for material and who later served as co-editors and content advisors.

And our special thanks go to Mrs. Levena Turner, departmental secretary who "squeezed" the typing and proofreading into an already overcrowded work schedule.

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Agency and Program Analysis and Evaluation

Burdine, Martha. THE OPINIONS OF FLORIDA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS REGARDING THE EMPHASIS, ORGANIZATION, AND ADMINISTRATION OF A 4-H CLUB CAMP PROGRAM. M.S. Thesis, Department of Home Economics Education, 1956, 68 pp.

Purpose of Study

The author of this study sought to determine the opinions of Florida Agricultural Extension agents regarding the emphasis, organization and administration of the 4-H Club camp program.

Methods and Procedures

Subjects for this study included 116 white county agricultural agents and 74 white county home demonstration agents of the Florida Agricultural Extension Service. Information was collected through a mail questionnaire.

Summary of Findings

The 4-H Club camp program was perceived as one in transition. The agents indicated a need for the purposes of the program to be clarified and major emphasis determined in line with these purposes.

An overwhelming majority of the agents were of the opinion that special training for carrying 4-H camp responsibilities should be included in either pre-service or in-service training programs, or in both. Half of the group felt that they had not been even reasonably well prepared for this work and suggested a well-planned in-service training program to prepare them for future camps.

To give further direction to the camping program, the author suggested experimental studies dealing with coeducational and separate camping experiences for campers of restricted and unrestricted age ranges, and different organizational and administrative procedures.

Campbell, Billy R. A COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GRADED AND NON-GRADED CURRICULUM PLANS ON ADULT MALES AT FLORIDA STATE PRISON HAVING ACADEMIC ABILITIES CORRESPONDING TO ELEMENTARY GRADES ONE THROUGH EIGHT. M.S. Thesis, School of Education, 1961, 80 pp.

Purpose of Study

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of the graded and non-graded curriculum at the elementary level as it applies to males at Florida State Prison School with academic abilities corresponding to grades one through eight.

Methods and Procedures

Various methods and procedures adopted by the author included observations of conferences between students and teachers, case studies of selected students, intelligence tests, achievement tests, pupil interest inventories, and teacher interest inventories.

Summary of Findings

The non-graded program afforded what the author and teachers hoped to accomplish--a program of studies that would extend to inmate students the most learning in the shortest possible time. To date this program has shown definite progress in this direction.

The conclusion was reached that for the purposes of teaching inmates in grades 1-8, the non-graded curriculum program, although the differences were vague and indefinable, was the proper program for the present.

Dermer, Alfred. A STUDY OF THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONING OF THE LOCAL UNIT OF THE FLORIDA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1958, 199 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study was directed toward obtaining as clear a picture as possible on the relationship of local PTA's in Florida to the state office, and the degree to which local units were carrying out objectives and policies of the state office.

Methods and Procedures

Data on file in the state office obtained from the local units on an evaluation form were analyzed and a questionnaire was developed and sent to all local units in the state.

Summary of Findings

The author says the evidence obtained in the study tends to support the following conclusions:

(1) About three-fourths of the local units have performed well with respect to those definite or routine activities and procedures endorsed and publicized by the state office.

(2) Only about one-fourth performed well with respect to activities and procedures requiring high level judgment and creativity needed--not of the routine type--endorsed and publicized by the state office.

(3) Local units in the low socio-economic counties performed generally at lower levels of practices than did the counties at the middle and upper socio-economic levels.

(4) Local units, regardless of location in the state, varied little in responses to items requiring them to translate PTA objectives into action or practice.

(5) Local units have not reached any high level of understanding interrelationships between state and local units.

The author recommended a careful examination of the objectives and policy of the Florida PTA, and closer communication between the state and local organizations.

DeYoung, John R., Jr. A SURVEY OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF SELECTED COMMUNITY SUMMER CONCERT BANDS. M.M.E. Thesis, School of Music, 1957, 47 pp.

Purpose of Study

In this study the author compiled data on the organization and administration of community groups where the purpose is to play and enjoy band music.

Methods and Procedures

Three southern and three northern states--Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Florida, Georgia and Alabama--made up the geographic area of the study. A postal card survey was made of 179 towns in these states with populations between 1,000 and 15,000 which showed the existence of community summer bands.

Summary of Findings

The study indicated more summer band activities in the northern states than in the southern states. Climatic differences and the municipal band tax in the northern states were advanced as reasons for more summer-time band activity.

Nearly all the bands--whether community, municipal or civic--confined their concert season to summer months. Four-fifths of the bands used school-owned instruments to some extent. Almost one-third of the bands used school music halls. Approximately half of the bands used school band rooms for rehearsals.

In 32 cities the band members were mostly of adult age; in 30 the majority were students; and in 38 approximately half the members were students and half adults.

Eighty-one bands received some financial assistance from city government, usually for services such as park concerts and parades.

Echols, Frank H. A SURVEY TO DETERMINE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES IN WORK ADJUSTMENT OF DISCHARGED TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1962, 87 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study was carried out to determine the significance of certain rehabilitation factors that may lead to satisfactory job adjustments among discharged tuberculosis patients.

Methods and Procedures

Medical records of the discharged patients from the four Florida State T. B. hospitals during the period 1956 to 1959 were used in the collection of data.

A questionnaire to determine job adjustment was mailed to discharged patients, and county health and welfare departments were contacted for additional information. Chi-square was used for statistical analysis.

Summary of Findings

Rehabilitation services were shown to be the most important single factor in work adjustment, and expansion of these services was indicated.

The study also revealed an upward trend in the age of tuberculosis patients at the rate of approximately one year of chronological age for each calendar year over the past 20 years.

Another physiological trend apparent from the data was the change of ratio of male and female cases in T. B. hospitals. Twenty years ago females were shown to be in the majority in T. B. hospitals in Florida and in many other sections of the country. This study indicated more than a two to one prevalence of males.

Friend, David S. PUBLIC RELATIONS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES: A SURVEY OF ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC RELATIONS IN LARGE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES. M.S. Thesis, The Library School, 1959, 90 pp.

Purpose of Study

The investigator's purpose was to determine how and in what manner certain public relations activities are organized and carried out in large public library systems in the United States.

Methods and Procedures

Data were collected through a questionnaire sent to each of the 43 public library systems in the United States serving cities of 250,000 or more population.

Summary of Findings

Approximately 95 per cent of the library systems studied had one or more persons responsible for direction and coordination of the library's public relations.

About half of the libraries conducted programs of public relations instruction for their own employees and staff concerning institutional aims and objectives, policies and current problems and projects. Methods included staff meetings, in-service training, orientation programs, office intercomm systems, house organs, memoranda, bulletin boards and staff manuals.

Activities engaged in which are actually public services but at the same time outlets for library publicity include the use of both commercial and educational television and radio. Services tc the library's various publics include cooperation and contact for program planning with churches and religious interest groups, local businesses, city governments, public schools, labor groups, affiliates of national service organizations, and locally-organized civic groups.

Goulette, George J. TECHNICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE ARMED SERVICES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EDUCATING ADULTS. M.S. Thesis, School of Education, 1961, 126 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to analyze, synthesize and summarize the contributions of the Armed Services to the development of knowledge about educating adults.

Methods and Procedures

The study reviewed and synthesized 148 reports and a number of other references available at the time of the study.

Summary of Findings

Information contained in the reports dealt with specific problems about instructors, groups, and the characteristics of adult learners. It contained information about some aspects of adult education that had heretofore not been rigorously tested. The precise results of experiments dealing with variables involved in the learning process were listed. Principles of learning which have long been respected were either reaffirmed or dispelled as conjectures.

The literature revealed that there is a new trend in training which will speed training on complex systems, reduce training costs, and yet produce highly skilled operators. There was also insight into a new vocabulary that is developing in terms of task analysis, equipment analysis, input control, feedback, reinforcement, job aids and teaching machines.

Hardy, Herbert N. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLICLY SUPPORTED ADULT
EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Ph.D. Dissertation, School
of Education, 1961, 396 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study traced the development of organized, public supported adult education in South Carolina by looking at the pattern followed, role and influence of various social forces, factors relating to effectiveness of programs, and the relevance of these factors for understanding the present status and direction of the movement for adult education in South Carolina and elsewhere.

Methods and Procedures

The focus of this study was on those programs organized directly or indirectly by state legislation and supported either wholly or in part by state, federal and local funds.

Principal methods employed were historical, case study, and examination of available documents of agencies in the state.

Summary of Findings

The positive influences on South Carolina adult education include continuous state-level supervision and direction of the program, aid from private sources, and the personal leadership of Miss Wil Lou Gray, long-time State Supervisor of Adult Education and Opportunity School Director.

Negative factors include the State's low economic status, no compulsory school law, and a public lag in recognition of an expanded function for adult education in South Carolina's educational institutions.

Influences which have been of a more uncertain nature include the State's cultural heritage, the State Advisory Committee on Adult Education, and federal support of adult education.

Hawkins, Richard L. A STUDY OF COMMUNITY MUSIC ACTIVITIES IN SELECTED FLORIDA COMMUNITIES. M.M.E. Thesis, School of Music, 1955, 105 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study investigated the extent to which three Florida communities were affording the public an opportunity to participate in community music organizations, and to determine if these organizations were fulfilling the needs and desires of the community, and to describe the value and special uses of music in the community.

Methods and Procedures

The survey was conducted in Haines City, Daytona Beach, and Jacksonville. Information was obtained by personal interviews with officials and study of newspapers and other literature printed in the three locations.

Summary of Findings

Each city offered a variety of musical activities in which both young people and adults might participate. All activities were dependent upon some form of municipal subsidy.

Although there were many industries in the cities, the survey did not indicate much activity in industrial music, or that much music was being used in the hospitals.

In the opinion of the author, music in the home was a once-in-a-while activity, but participation in musical activities was on the increase in each of the three cities, and the school music programs had improved a great deal in recent years. It was pointed out that young people are the future adults who will be able to help in the organization of all types of community music.

Hubbard, Emory C. A STUDY OF SALARIES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING IN FLORIDA LAW ENFORCEMENT. M.S. Thesis, Department of Criminology and Corrections, 1959, 141 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study examined and described the basic structure of the urban police departments in the State of Florida, with particular emphasis on salaries, working conditions and in-service training.

Methods and Procedures

A four-section questionnaire, developed for this study, was sent to the chiefs of police in the 92 cities and towns in Florida classified as "urban places" by the U. S. Census Bureau. The four areas were (1) the police administrator, (2) police personnel, (3) police training, and (4) departmental needs.

The chi-square test and correlation coefficients were used in data analysis.

Summary of Findings

Graduation from high school was a prerequisite to employment by two-thirds of the police departments participating in the study. One city required the completion of training at a recognized police academy, in addition to a high school diploma. One-fifth of the departments did not have a minimum education requirement.

Nineteen per cent of the departments in the study indicated that no in-service training of any type was available to their employees; 51 per cent said departmental in-service training was provided for their employees; county-wide training was reported to be available to employees in 31 per cent of the departments; regional training by 27 per cent; and some other type--FBI short course or university-sponsored--was reported by 5 per cent of the departments.

Of the departments indicating personnel participation in training programs, 73 per cent reported compulsory participation while 27 per cent said attendance was on a voluntary basis.

Twenty-three per cent of the reporting police departments indicated that the local public schools provided police courses as a part of their adult education program.

Hughes, Robert E. THE EFFECT OF MINIMUM STANDARDS OF TRAINING ON
THE NUMBER OF ASSAULTS ON MUNICIPAL POLICE OFFICERS. M.S.
Thesis, Department of Criminology and Corrections, 1965, 51 pp.

Purpose of Study

The study was carried out to determine if a correlation or trend existed between the number of assaults on a police officer and the amount of training possessed by that officer.

Methods and Procedures

A questionnaire was designed to determine the number of times each officer was assaulted in 1963, to measure the amount or degree of training possessed by each officer, and to determine the "degree of conduciveness" of each assault incident.

Twenty-six police departments in New York and 31 in California were selected for the study. An initial questionnaire to the departments requested information on number of officers employed, number who had completed training, and number of assaults. A second questionnaire requested information from the assaulted officers and the nature of their assaults.

The phi coefficient of correlation and the partial correlation coefficient were used in analyzing the data.

Summary of Findings

There was no significant correlation or trend between the number of assaults on a police officer and the amount of training possessed by that officer. Neither was there any significant correlation between the number of assaults and specific types of training possessed by an officer.

Humphreys, Norman B. THE POLICY AND PROGRAM OF THE FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE. M.S. Thesis, Department of Geography, 1954, 69 pp.

Purpose of Study

In this study the author examined the organization and interrelationships of the Florida Forest Service, with special attention to several divisions: fire control, management, fiscal, and information-education--the latter the adult education arm of the organization.

Methods and Procedures

The author traced the history of the organization, aims and objectives of the organization that had evolved, and gave a current assessment of the success of the organization in meeting its goals.

Summary of Findings

Overall the author concluded that the Florida Forest Service had done a good job in many respects since its founding in 1928, but there was room for expansion and improvement in almost all phases of the forestry program.

The Information-Education Division was headed by an experienced forester with journalism training. His staff included a trained forestry assistant, two writers and a photographer. In each of the five districts was an information-education forester working under the district forester but receiving technical materials from the state office.

Methods and techniques used by this division to arouse interest in fire prevention and better woodland management included newspaper releases, radio scripts, exhibits, posters, photographs, various types of publications, training schools and classes, and the tree farm program.

The author concluded that this division had done much towards enlightening the general public but there was still a strong need for a program of education aimed at the small forest owners. He said an effort should be made to alleviate the poor public relations existing between large and small landowners and the public with the aim of reducing the number of fires.

Kennedy, Robert A. A HISTORY AND SURVEY OF COMMUNITY MUSIC IN
MOBILE, ALABAMA. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Music, 1960,
378 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study surveyed the organized community music activities available to the adult white population of Mobile; measured the participation of the adult white population in these activities; and assessed the educational and music background of the leadership of performance groups.

Methods and Procedures

The two principal research techniques used in this study were the historical and the normative survey.

Summary of Findings

Approximately two-thirds of the churches in the area had an adult choir with a median age of 17 1/2 years. The area also had 14 community music groups which included five instrumental ensembles, 8 choral or opera groups, and one music study club. The median age of the community groups was seven years.

The average church music director was a 34-year-old married male who had completed one year of college and had been in the position for 2.3 years. The typical director of community groups was a college-educated, 42-year-old married male. The majority of church music directors and community group directors were not paid for this activity.

The author found that the three adult education agencies in the city were offering only two consumer-type courses in music and one course for participants. He concluded that there was a lack of leadership in the failure to stimulate an effective demand for music courses as well as in providing for a continuation of the limited number of efforts that had been made. He particularly recommended three leadership courses for church music directors.

MacDonald, Elisabeth. A SURVEY OF THE SOCIAL SERVICES IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA WHICH MAY PREVENT SOCIAL DYSFUNCTIONING IN INDIVIDUALS OVER 65 YEARS OF AGE. M.S.W. Thesis, Department of Social Welfare, 1963, 169 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to determine what social services were available, as of 1962, in Leon County, Florida to prevent social dysfunctioning (impaired or abnormal functioning) in individuals 65 years of age and over.

Methods and Procedures

The study was concerned with all individuals in Leon County, Florida 65 years of age and over. Twelve agencies were selected for inclusion in the study. A social work model was used to classify the social services of each agency.

Summary of Findings

In examining the use made of the available services by the aged of the county, it was found that there was a discrepancy in the availability and use of the various services. Nine of the agencies surveyed provided services which required professional skill to prevent a particular type of social dysfunctioning. These agencies included: the Agricultural Extension Service, programs of schools and libraries, the Florida Industrial Commission, hospitals and nursing homes, legislative provisions related to housing for the aged, the County Health Department, old age assistance programs, the Tallahassee Recreation Department, and the Veterans Administration.

Meeth, Louis H., Jr. THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL ADULT EDUCATION IN FLORIDA UNDER THE MINIMUM FOUNDATION PROGRAM. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1965, 368 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of the study was to document, analyze, and appraise the development of the public school general adult education program in Florida.

Methods and Procedures

The principal method of investigation was an historical accounting of selected demographic and socio-economic data, obtained from the U. S. Census, records of the Florida State Department of Public Instruction, and correspondence between state and county administrators and directors of adult education.

Summary of Findings

Functional illiteracy remains an outstanding social and educational problem in Florida. Although the median educational level of the adult population increased to 10.9 grades of school completed in 1960--slightly higher than the United States average of 10.6--two-thirds of a million adults in Florida had less than an eighth-grade education.

Since its inception in 1947 the General Adult Education program of Florida has made rapid strides in meeting certain of the educational needs of its adult population. During the 15-year period, 1947-1962, the program expanded to include more than 107,000 enrollees in many subjects of general non-vocational educational areas that represented current adult education needs prior to 1947. The author concluded, however, that much remains to be done to increase the scope and effectiveness of the General Adult Education program in meeting current educational needs of adults.

Nelson, Louis E. A STUDY OF SERVICES FOR THE FAMILY IN SELECTED FAMILY-SERVING YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS. Ed.D. Dissertation, Department of Home and Family Life, 1958, 109 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study described and analyzed family services provided by selected Young Men's Christian Associations which had been classified in a preliminary study as "family-serving associations."

Methods and Procedures

Data were collected with two questionnaires developed for the study. Twenty-two of 24 selected associations in 14 states participated in the study.

Summary of Findings

The study revealed four patterns of Young Men's Christian Association family service activities: (1) family not included in the program; (2) family included as addition to traditional services; (3) family accepted as part of regular concern, policy, membership plans and programs; and (4) family-centered programs were organized, administered, and programmed with the family as the center of attention and service.

There was an indication of a trend among YMCA's to place greater emphasis on services for the family.

Sixteen family-serving YMCA's reported the following 21 informal educational classes: leisure time recreation, 4; human reproduction, 4; homemaking, 2; dancing, 2; and one each for personal and family health, backyard cooking, sewing, expectant mothers, personality development, home nursing, skin diving, life saving, and bridge.

Sapienza, Dunnovan L. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON IN FLORIDA'S
BUSINESSES AND INDUSTRIES: PRESENT SCOPE AND ANTICIPATED
CHANGE. M.S. Thesis, School of Education, 1965, 181 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to analyze the educational activities carried on by Florida's largest business and industrial firms, including their present scope and anticipated change.

Methods and Procedures

A questionnaire was designed and sent to the top executives of 458 business and industrial firms which employed at least 200 persons.

Summary of Findings

About two-thirds of the business firms responding had training programs; slightly less than half the industrial firms had such a program.

Of the responding business firms without a training program, 41 per cent anticipated the development of one within three years. Twenty-two per cent of the industrial firms had the same expectation.

More than half the firms with training programs had a full-time or part-time training director.

The majority (71%) of firms with training programs permitted or required all levels of employees to participate in training programs.

The firms carried on their educational activities to orient new employees, upgrade old employees in present jobs, and retrain employees for new or different jobs. Few firms had programs which prepared employees for retirement.

Scott, Harriet J. PAVO RECREATION ASSOCIATION. M.S. Thesis, School of Education, 1958, 61 pp.

Purpose of Study

The planning, progress and problems of the Pavo Recreation Association in the community of Pavo, Georgia, were investigated in this study.

Methods and Procedures

Methods used included the case study, personal observations, and interviews in the community under study.

Summary of Findings

The findings of the study indicated that the Pavo Recreation Association accomplished more than had ever been done before in the town of Pavo in matters of cooperation among adult organizations. The goals of the Association seemed to give the town a lift and new interest in civic matters.

Although unorganized, volunteer help was available and carried out a successful money-raising campaign. However, funds were not made available to hire a full-time supervisor and this led to weaker program planning than would have been desirable.

In observing the growth and progress of the Association, along with the results of the survey, it seemed to the author that the Association had reached a stalling point at which it needed some encouraging, direct and forceful leadership.

Sutton, Elizabeth W. ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON SELECTED ASPECTS OF EVALUATION IN ADULT EDUCATION. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1966, 334 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study was designed to evaluate the quality of reported research dealing with the evaluation of adult education. The objectives were to identify, critically analyze, and evaluate evaluation research conducted under the auspices of selected institutions.

Methods and Procedures

A total of 220 studies by the Cooperative Extension Service, university extension, evening colleges, community or junior colleges, public schools, and the Great Books Foundation were analyzed under the functions of occupational education, liberal education, relational education, and literacy education.

Criteria developed by the author were used in determining the quality of the evaluation studies.

Summary of Findings

The author summarized the status of evaluation research in adult education as follows:

(1) The majority of studies were highly localized and whatever value they possessed was limited to the program studied; i.e., findings and conclusions were not generalizable.

(2) Many studies were severely limited by weakness of design and sampling, inadequacy of data, and inadequacy of the analysis of the data that were obtained.

(3) There were some studies, approximately 20 per cent of those reviewed, that yielded findings that were generalizable.

(4) There were some, approximately 20 per cent of those reviewed, that may well serve as models directly, or with minor remediation, for evaluative research in adult education.

(5) There were a few, not more than 15 per cent of those reviewed, that made fundamental contributions to the general theory of adult learning or to evaluation theory.

Thorp, Annie Belle. LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA: THEIR PRESENT STATUS AND NEEDS AS DETERMINED THROUGH A GEOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC, GOVERNMENTAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY. M.A. Thesis, The Library School, 1952, 182 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of the study was to determine the present status of and need for library opportunities in Hillsborough County.

Methods and Procedures

Personal interviews, questionnaires and observations were used in collecting data for the study.

Summary of Findings

Libraries were recognized as essential in the public education program in the county; however, library service in the county schools did not measure up to that of school libraries reporting in the Southeast in 1947.

As a whole, the county's libraries fall below standards of the American Library Association.

Libraries in public schools in rural areas of the county generally were not as well equipped as those in urban areas, although children in rural areas depended on their public schools for public library services.

Fifty per cent of the residents of the county were without library service, although women's clubs and churches provided some library services.

In the opinion of the author, the population of the county favored extension of free public library service to rural areas.

Tilley, William R. A SURVEY OF PRACTICAL NURSING AND PRACTICAL NURSE EDUCATION IN FLORIDA. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1956, 220 pp.

Purpose of Study

The overall purpose of this project was to study the practical nursing program in Florida as it existed in 1955 and to project its needs to 1965.

Methods and Procedures

General information questionnaires were mailed to 527 graduate Licensed Practical Nurses (LPN) and 528 non-graduate LPN's randomly selected from lists obtained from the Florida State Board of Nurse Registration and Nurse Education. Questionnaires were also used to obtain supporting information from registered nurses, nursing directors, hospital administrators, and physicians.

Summary of Findings

Approximately 85 per cent of the LPN's practicing in Florida were white females, 13 per cent were Negro females, and 2 per cent were white males. Fifty-seven per cent were married and the remaining 43 per cent were fairly evenly divided among single, widowed, divorced, and separated.

Forty-four per cent had completed high school and 14 per cent had gone beyond high school.

In 1955 there were approximately 7,000 practical nurses licensed in Florida of which only 527 were graduates of approved one-year programs. Only 17 per cent of the non-graduates (had not completed one-year program) had had some form of nurses' training.

Looking ahead, the author concluded that there would be an increase in the number of LPN's who should be trained each year. Current licensing laws require that, for the most part, they be graduates of approved schools. This has important implications for increasing capacities of the 12 existing schools of practical nursing and determining supplemental methods for training LPN's.

He said the problem of training in areas more than 40 miles from existing schools should be seriously considered.

Welch, John M. AN EVALUATION OF COLLEGE PROGRAMS FOR PREPARING SUPERVISORY AND POTENTIAL MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL IN THE HOSPITALITY FIELD AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS FOR FLORIDA'S JUNIOR COLLEGES. M.E. Thesis, School of Education, 1960, 164 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study examined the educational needs of the hospitality industries in Florida, with particular reference to the role of junior colleges in meeting these needs; and to examine the offerings of junior and four-year colleges in hotel and restaurant management.

Methods and Procedures

A questionnaire was sent to 30 educational institutions listed in the Directory of the National Council on Hotel and Restaurant Education offering some phase of training for the hospitality industries within the scope of this study. Also, reports and recommendations of the Junior College and Institutes Committee of the National Council on Hotel and Restaurant Education were analyzed.

Summary of Findings

Between 1949 and 1959 employment in the hospitality industries in Florida had nearly doubled, to almost 100,000. But only one junior college--St. Petersburg--along with Florida State University, was offering any training for these workers.

The general pattern of the junior college vocational course was a two-year terminal program. Two institutions reported apprenticeship programs and eight co-ordinated vacation or part-time work programs with the academic program.

The author recommended (1) that junior colleges located in the areas of greatest tourist activity give attention to the establishment of two-year terminal vocational programs to train workers for the hospitality industry, with part-time work programs and schedules such that the work-program time would come in winter at the height of the tourist season; and (2) that short courses and other adult and continuing education courses be offered as college extension activities at local levels wherever deemed needed by the industry.

Whitaker, Mack L. A STUDY OF PARTICIPANTS IN SUMMER MATHEMATICS INSTITUTES SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1961, 139 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study was carried out to investigate the effects of participation of secondary school teachers of mathematics in summer institutes sponsored by the National Science Foundation, and to make recommendations concerning this program.

Methods and Procedures

Information was collected about the participants that included: (1) professional training and exposure; (2) change in curriculum emphasis after attending an institute; (3) change in professional assignment and responsibilities; and (4) judgment of selected topics offered in the institutes.

Data were obtained by a questionnaire sent to a sample of 466 participants. Analysis of variance was used in statistical treatment of the data.

Summary of Findings

On the basis of the study, the following recommendations were made:

(1) Summer mathematics institutes are worth the effort and should be continued.

(2) Provision should be made in an institute program to include work that will inform the participants of the trends and developments in the teaching of secondary school mathematics.

(3) Greater attention should be placed on improving the abilities of the less well prepared mathematics teachers.

(4) The attempt to strengthen and update the training of mathematics teachers should not be limited to the summer months, but should include on-the-job training programs during the school year.

Young, Ruth Harley. A SURVEY OF ADULT EDUCATION ACTIVITIES IN SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES. M.A. Thesis, The Library School, 1956, 94 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study determined the types of group services being given by small public libraries in nine Southeastern states, and sought to ascertain which existing community agencies were receiving these services.

Methods and Procedures

A questionnaire was sent to the 120 small public libraries in the nine states included in the Southeastern Library Association. Ninety libraries responded.

Summary of Findings

The average library in the study was located in a community with a population between 10,000 and 25,000. It received support from municipal funds and offered its services to residents of the municipality. Its book collection totaled 27,971 volumes and it had a staff of five persons.

There was not likely to be an adult education consultant or field worker for special service functions, but group activities and projects were carried on by several or all members of the library staff.

Such a library sponsored certain library-initiated projects in aid of adult education. Among these were exhibits and displays, readers' advisory service, giving book reviews and book talks, assistance in program planning activities, and the use of radio to present special programs on subjects of vital concern to the local community. However, this typical library would not take perceptible recognition of many other adult education activities that some libraries are doing today.

Program Development and Planning

Bennett, Michael M. A STUDY OF SOME ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION IN
ESTABLISHING AND OPERATING A JUNIOR COLLEGE. Ed.D.
Dissertation, School of Education, 1955, 167 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study sought answers to questions which might be posed by a lay person or school board considering the establishment or expansion of a junior college.

Methods and Procedures

Consideration was given to socio-economic conditions contributing to the need for extended educational programs; functions of the junior college and how programs could be planned to help it discharge its primary purpose of comprehensive community service; cost of operation; and principles involved in formulating a proper legal base for the establishment of the junior college.

Summary of Findings

Economic and geographic barriers appear to be two of the major deterrents to citizens obtaining post-high school education in the United States. Free public junior colleges could do much to alleviate this situation for four groups:

(1) Those desiring pre-professional courses requiring transfer to a senior institution for completion.

(2) Those desiring general education and some vocational training on a terminal basis.

(3) Those desiring only vocational training.

(4) Adult groups desiring continuing education.

As a community-minded institution, the author said the junior college can serve an almost-limitless and ever-increasing need for additional educational experiences by its constituency. But it must be flexible, available and adequate, and not immobilized through stereotyped programs and legal provisions.

The study also specified physical plant needs and costs for various enrollments.

Dumas, Virginia. A GUIDE FOR ESTABLISHING AND DEVELOPING GOLDEN AGE RECREATION PROGRAMS. M.S. Thesis, School of Education, 1957, 98 pp.

Purpose of Study

The central purpose of this study was to construct a guide that would be helpful in establishing and developing recreational programs for older people.

Methods and Procedures

Program criteria and the objectives of golden age programs were developed from the social needs and characteristics of older people. A jury of seven experts was selected to validate the criteria.

Summary of Findings

The following three guides were developed as a result of the study:

(1) A Guide for Establishing and Developing Neighborhood Golden Age Programs.

(2) A Guide for Establishing and Developing Golden Age Center Programs.

(3) A Guide for Establishing and Developing Community Central Service and Planning Programs.

The guides are particularly adaptable for initiating programs and are designed for administrators and directors who are engaged in developing recreational programs for older people.

Hand, Samuel E. COMMUNITY STUDY AS A BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING IN ADULT EDUCATION. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1956, 125 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to identify principles that would be helpful to local adult educators in the study of their respective communities for program planning purposes.

Methods and Procedures

The study traced the concept of community through the writings of various social scientists, and reviewed in some detail current meanings and concepts.

Thirty-four published guides to community study were analyzed--15 of a general nature, and 19 designed for special purposes.

Summary of Findings

The following principles of operation should guide the adult educator in program planning:

(1) Local programs should grow out of the cultural patterns of the individual communities.

(2) Programs should be tailored to and fitted within the social structure of their communities.

(3) Values which guide the development of a program must be consistent with the enlightened values represented in the community and the society of which it is a part.

(4) Content of educational activities for adults must be determined by individual needs of participants within the concept of overriding needs of the community.

(5) Methodology must be consistent with the principles governing a democratically-conceived adult society.

(6) A program must be devoted to the enhancement of enlightened citizen participation.

(7) The program must grow out of the cooperative thinking of participants and educational agents.

(8) Every element of the community must be assured an opportunity to participate in planning and action phases of the program.

Johnson, Heinz H. A RECREATION PROGRAM FOR THE SENIOR CITIZENS OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA. M.S. Thesis, School of Education, 1956, 99 pp.

Purpose of Study

The basic purpose of this study was to design a plan for developing an organized recreation program for people 65 years and over living in Tallahassee, Florida.

Methods and Procedures

Information collected from the Tallahassee Recreation Department was used to determine what type of programs or activities were provided for the senior citizens of the community.

A total of 107 senior citizens of the city were interviewed to gather information relating to their backgrounds, specific needs, and leisure time interests.

Summary of Findings

Forty-three per cent of the sample attended no meetings, and only one-tenth of the group attended two or more meetings each week.

About 47 per cent of the interviewees indicated they had free time all day long; 20 per cent had free time for half of the day; 21 per cent indicated they had a few hours of free time each day; and 12 per cent indicated almost no free time during the day.

Almost 92 per cent of the group studied felt that Tallahassee should have a recreation center established for their use, and 40 per cent indicated they would have difficulty in obtaining transportation to and from the center.

Scott, Earl P. A PROPOSED PLAN FOR A FLORIDA STATE RECREATION SERVICE.
M.A. Thesis, School of Education, 1955, 168 pp.

Purpose of Study

The major purpose of this study was to develop a plan for a state recreation service for Florida concerned with private and public but not commercial recreation.

Methods and Procedures

Data were obtained from personal interviews with recreation leaders and those persons who were heads of departments which had pertinent relationship to some phase of recreation on the state level.

In addition, questionnaires were mailed to 85 leaders in the field of recreation.

Summary of Findings

The author concluded that recreation interests of the people of Florida could be served best by an authority separate from and independent of any existing agency. He outlined the proposed plan for state recreation principles and policies along with the following recommendations:

(1) Creation of the Florida Recreation Council and a Recreation Advisory Committee, with members appointed by the Governor. The program should be elastic enough to meet the changing needs of society.

(2) Creation of an inter-agency committee as a means of coordinating programs and facilities of existing state agencies.

Shapard, John A., Jr. AN ANALYSIS OF THE LEISURE INTERESTS OF THE PATIENTS IN THE W. T. EDWARDS HOSPITAL, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REORGANIZATION OF THE RECREATIONAL PROGRAM. M.S. Thesis, Department of Social Welfare, 1961, 46 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study was carried out to determine and analyze the interests of the patients in the W. T. Edwards Hospital as a guide to reorganizing the recreational program.

Methods and Procedures

An interview outline was developed to help determine the influence of the activities of each department within the hospital upon patients' recreation habits. The department directors were interviewed concerning the relationship of each department to the special services department and to the patient, and the ways in which the activities of each department affected the patients' recreation habits.

Summary of Findings

In general the participation among patients tended to continue in activities which were previously popular, except for certain creative activities which became more popular with all segments of the population except for Negro men.

The author made several recommendations, including the hiring of an assistant special services director to develop more fully the recreational program for patients; the construction of several recreational activity areas; the development of an inventory of patient interests; and the development of special programs for patients with restricted amounts of activity.

Sims, Leah B. ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF A COURSE IN MUSIC UNDERSTANDING FOR ADULTS POSSESSING LITTLE OR NO ORGANIZED KNOWLEDGE OF MUSIC. M.M.E. Thesis, School of Music, 1953, 93 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to evolve a cumulative course in music listening and understanding for adults, supplemented by lists of suggested listening material.

Methods and Procedures

A survey of the available audio-visual materials deemed likely to be most effective for use in the proposed course for adults was conducted and a careful selection of such materials was made.

Summary of Findings

Course materials in music appreciation and understanding for adults were developed.

The author believed the materials would be useful as a basis for organizing courses in adult music education. Groups which might be interested include P. T. A., women's clubs, church groups, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and other civic organizations.

As an extension service provided by a high school or university, such a course might reach many who would find a new or renewed enjoyment in music, stimulating an interest in home listening and concert attendance.

Weiny, Phillip K. A STUDY OF THE LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY FACULTY FOR THE PURPOSE OF PLANNING RECREATION PROGRAMS. M.S. Thesis, School of Education, 1965, 52 pp.

Purpose of Study

The study was designed to identify the leisure activity patterns of the faculty of the Florida State University--information that might be useful in planning recreation programs and in determining which activities need to be taught by educational institutions in preparing people for certain leisure time activities.

Methods and Procedures

A questionnaire compiled by the author was sent to each member of the Florida State University faculty. Four hundred and sixty-nine usable questionnaires were returned. The data were analyzed according to academic rank, age, sex and school, and placed in rank order by percentages of regular and occasional participation.

Summary of Findings

The activities in rank order of total participation (regular and occasional) were reading magazines, reading newspapers, reading non-fiction books, visiting friends, dining out, listening to music, attending parties, watching television, writing letters, reading fiction books, automobile riding, picnics, attending concerts, listening to the radio, and attending movies.

Reading newspapers was engaged in on a regular basis by a higher percentage of individuals than any other single activity, followed in descending order by reading magazines, reading non-fiction books, writing letters, and listening to music.

The activities enjoyed on an occasional basis were (in descending order) attending parties, picnics, dining out, attending movies, and visiting friends.

Community Development and Community Services

Adams, Charles F. PROBLEMS OF POPULATION SUPPORT IN WALTON COUNTY.
M.S. Thesis, Department of Geography, 1958, 77 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of the study was to survey the population problems arising out of economic backwardness in Walton County, Florida. The study sought to discover the extent of such backward conditions, their effects on the county, and the course or courses open for development.

Methods and Procedures

County records were studied and county officials and leaders were personally interviewed in the collection of data.

Summary of Findings

Although located in a fast-growing, economically progressive state, the study indicated that Walton County was in a retarded position where living standards and general wealth had consistently lagged. A high rate of natural population increase but a static population with the accompanying disadvantages were found.

The author concluded that Walton County was in need of a large, permanent, labor-using, payroll-producing activity to help provide security and stability and to absorb the natural population increase, thus slowing or ending the population loss.

There appeared to be a limited possibility of the development of the beach area in the county.

Ahmed, Firoza. THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE APPLICATIONS IN PAKISTAN.
Ph.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1963, 344 pp.

Purpose of Study

The basic purpose of this study was to analyze community development programs to:

(1) Classify the democratic philosophical orientations as promulgated in the United States and to suggest programs that will encourage the people of Pakistan to understand and accept the concept of dignity and worth of every individual.

(2) Identify successful community development programs which have potential significance for Pakistan.

(3) Suggest desirable activities and programs that should be expanded or inaugurated in Pakistan in the areas of social services and community development.

Methods and Procedures

Data collection included an examination of the official reports issued by various national governments of selected countries of Southeast Asia and various published and unpublished United Nations and other reports on community and economic development; case studies; and personal interviews with experts in the field.

Summary of Findings

The author concluded that the present programs of community development in Pakistan need strengthening through clarification of their theoretical and philosophical bases. This should eliminate some of the "patchwork" types of activities currently in existence. A serious weakness seemed to be a lack of communication and hence shared purposes of the administration, the community organizers, and the community leaders.

The findings indicated a desirability of integrating community development resources and efforts, and of coordinating all developmental programs, both rural and urban, through a Ministry of Community Development.

Allman, John M. COMMUNITY RESOURCES OF MARION COUNTY, ALABAMA. M.S. Thesis, Department of Geography, 1961, 112 pp.

Purpose of Study

The author surveyed community resources in relation to the economic development of Marion County, with specific references to the rate of development from the period 1953 to 1960.

Methods and Procedures

County records were studied and certain county officials and other people were personally interviewed to collect the data.

Summary of Findings

The rate of development for the county increased during the period 1953 to 1956, but declined from 1956 to 1960.

The county appeared to have economic, political and social resources to support a much larger population with a prosperous level of living, and to maintain a progressive program of development. It possesses abundant natural resources.

The major problems diagnosed by the author were the failure to develop many natural resources, the lack of more efficient use of developed natural resources, the inadequacy of planning, and divided leadership.

Gambill, Dorcas D. A PILOT STUDY TO DESIGN A METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING COMMUNITY SERVICES IN THE SMALL CHURCH-RELATED JUNIOR COLLEGE. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1961, 141 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of the study was to design and test a methodology by which a small church-related junior college might determine its present and potential services, particularly to post-high school youth and adults in the area.

Methods and Procedures

The pilot college under study was a century-old Methodist institution located in a sparsely-settled area of Georgia. The period studied was from 1950 to 1960.

Survey techniques employed in the study included a house-to-house survey using an interview schedule; data from day-student schedule cards and from adult student register-of-attendance cards; and an industrial survey of business corporations within the area.

Summary of Findings

Statistics indicated that although junior college enrollments have increased annually, the number of church-related junior colleges has remained static. There is simultaneously a steady increase in the number of community colleges. The author concluded that it is imperative that church-related institutions examine their services to the areas in which they are located.

The author suggests that the design developed in this study would enable small church-related junior colleges to objectively examine their present community services as well as their potential for providing community services in the future.

Kapoor, Sudarshan. A STUDY OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL WELFARE IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. M.S.W. Thesis, Department of Social Welfare, 1964, 77 pp.

Purpose of Study

This project was a descriptive and detailed study of different types of activities of technical assistance programs organized under the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the field of social welfare in India with special reference to community development.

Methods and Procedures

The study involved the historical method and was based on a survey of the available literature, documents and reports published by the United Nations and its specialized agencies on the subject concerned.

Summary of Findings

The technical assistance provided was more in the area of accelerating the pace of economic and technological development than in the social welfare field because of the heavy emphasis laid on economic development by the Indian government. Despite its strong policy of giving priority to economic over social development, the Indian government was influenced by the technical assistance programs under the United Nations in according a due place to social services in the fields of health, education, housing, social security, maternity, and child welfare, etc. The trend was toward a balance between economic and social development.

India received substantial technical assistance for its various programs under community development, particularly in the field of agriculture and rural social services. Technical assistance programs were found to cover subject matter fields and program content and not the policy and planning aspects of community development.

Adult Education Practices, Methods and Techniques

Carmack, William R., Jr. AN EXPERIMENT COMPARING DISCUSSION WITH
DEBATE AS METHODS FOR IMPARTING FACTUAL INFORMATION TO AN
AUDIENCE. M.A. Thesis, Department of Speech, 1953, 60 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study compared the effects of discussion with those of debate, specifically in reference to subjects retaining factual information about a controversial subject, after listening to a debate or a discussion.

Methods and Procedures

A listening test containing 125 recall questions was constructed based on content covered in both the debate and the discussion. A total of 540 students enrolled in the beginning speech course at Florida State University, and divided into two approximately equal groups, were used as subjects in the experiment.

The t test was used in determining statistical significance between the two techniques.

Summary of Findings

The group exposed to the debate was able to recall slightly more of the factual material presented than was the group that heard the discussion, but the differences were not statistically significant.

In a sex comparison, in both groups (debate and discussion) male students retained and reported back significantly more factual information obtained during the experiment than did female students.

By educational level, students above the freshman level scored significantly higher than did freshmen.

Davis, George S., Jr. A STUDY OF CLASSROOM FACTORS RELATED TO
DROPOUTS IN ADULT EDUCATION. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of
Education, 1963, 126 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between dropouts from adult education classes and (1) selected classroom activities occuring during the first class session, and (2) students' attitudes toward that first session. The relationship between the occurrence of selected classroom activities in the first class meeting and subsequent student attitudes toward the course were also explored.

Methods and Procedures

The sample for the study consisted of 951 adult enrollees in 34 "Personal Survival in Disaster" classes in the Florida Civil Defense Adult Education Program during the spring of 1961. The Kropp-Verner Attitude Scale was completed by the students and a special questionnaire was completed by the teachers.

Activities tested included teaching techniques used, and student-teacher relationships.

Summary of Findings

The occurrence of selected teacher-controlled activities in the first meeting of an adult education class were related positively to subsequent student attitude toward the class, but the occurrence of selected teacher-controlled activities in the first meeting of the class was not related to subsequent dropouts.

One specific exception was the students' perception that the instructor talked to the students as an equal, which suggested that the instructor should approach adult students as equals to help maintain their continued attendance in class.

Palmer, Robert E. A COMPARISON OF THREE TECHNIQUES OF INSTRUCTION USED IN TEACHING AVIATION PSYCHOLOGY AT A UNITED STATES AIR FORCE PRIMARY PILOT TRAINING SCHOOL. M.S. Thesis, School of Education, 1958, 47 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study compared three teaching techniques--lecture, discussion, and lecture-discussion--to determine the relative effectiveness of the three techniques with regard to measures of student achievement and satisfaction.

Methods and Procedures

Three classes containing 130 U. S. Air Force Officers and cadets between the ages of 19 and 27 in a training program at Spence Air Base, Moultrie, Georgia, served as the study sample.

The Air Force Officer Qualifying Test was used to determine comparability of the groups at the beginning of the study; a standardized final examination furnished by the Air Force was used to determine achievement; and an instructor-made test was used to provide measures of both initial and final achievement.

Written and oral interview techniques were employed to obtain evidence of student satisfaction with the three instructional techniques. The t test was used in comparing the relative effectiveness of the three techniques.

Summary of Findings

The lecture technique led to higher achievement than did the lecture-discussion or the discussion techniques.

The majority of students in each group indicated a preference for the lecture-discussion technique, and all groups indicated a preference for the lecture technique over the discussion technique.

Pattyson, Jack W. THE INFLUENCE OF CERTAIN FACTORS ON ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1961, 297 pp.

Purpose of Study

The major purpose of the study was to test certain administratively controllable factors to see if they exerted any influence on attendance in public school adult education courses. More specifically, the study sought to test the relationship of the following to attendance: (1) classifications of courses held on certain days of the week; (2) combinations of course classifications; (3) number of meetings constituting a course; and (4) classifications of courses by numbers of class sessions.

Methods and Procedures

Two school systems in middle-class, suburban New York communities were used in the study. Data were collected from the official permanent records for 1955-56 and 1956-57. The study included 380 courses covering the two-year period, with 6115 adults registered and an aggregate attendance of 49,459.

Summary of Findings

Tuesday and Wednesday were significantly better days than Monday, Thursday and Saturday for scheduling courses (there were no courses reported on Friday). Course classification "parent and family life education" was significantly better relative to average daily attendance than any other classification. Others in rank order were technical and vocational home economics, Americanization and elementary education, health and physical education, civics and public affairs, general academic music and drama, safety and driver education, commercial, and distributive.

Courses having 10 class sessions and those having 12-15 class sessions were significantly better attended than courses having 2-9 or 11 class sessions.

Welch, John M. AN EVALUATION OF THREE ADULT EDUCATIONAL METHODS FOR DISSEMINATING TRADE INFORMATION TO MISSOURI RESTAURANT OPERATORS. Ph.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1961, 162 pp.

Purpose of Study

This was a study of the application of the adoption concept to the evaluation of adult education processes in the field of restaurant management and the analysis of certain characteristics of those who adopted the recommended practices.

Methods and Procedures

Four metropolitan areas of Missouri were selected for the study and a two-day clinic was conducted in each area. Samples were drawn from persons attending the clinics and from persons not attending. An extension circular was sent to some of the groups. Two months later data were collected by personal interviews with 100 respondents.

Adoption scores were measured and related to certain individual characteristics such as age, education and social participation. Also, two adult education processes were tested: (1) a group method--the Restaurant Management Clinic, and (2) a mass media application--the distribution of an extension circular. These two methods were combined to form a third process.

Summary of Findings

Each of the educational processes employed produced significant gains in the adoption of recommended practices.

The clinic was found to be significantly more effective than the extension circular in securing the adoption of practices which in turn was significantly better than dependence on indirect influences as processes for the diffusion of trade information to Missouri restaurant operators. Supplementing the Clinic with the circular did not produce any significant gain in adoption.

None of the individual characteristics tested were found to be significantly related to the adoption of recommended practices.

Gates, Claude L., Jr. A STUDY OF THE ADMINISTRATORS OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN THE PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1964, 153 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of the study was fourfold: (1) to obtain a profile of the administrators of technical educational programs in public junior colleges in the U. S.; (2) to identify the places in the administrative structure held by these administrators; (3) to describe the scope of the technical education programs; and (4) to analyze the relationship of characteristics of the administrators to the scope of the programs administered by these persons.

Methods and Procedures

The study was made in 1963 of 66 administrators of technical education programs representing 50 institutions in 17 states. Information was obtained by means of a mail questionnaire and data on the administrators were compared by the chi-square technique.

Summary of Findings

The typical administrator was responsible to the president; on the same administrative level as the major administrator of the transfer or two-year college program; had the title of either director or dean; had 16 or more faculty members to supervise; and served on the academic council and the curriculum committee. He did not hold academic rank.

Academic background of the typical administrator under study included an academic certificate from high school; a bachelor of science degree with a major in industrial arts or industrial education; and a master's degree (his highest) with a major in education.

Most of the respondents agreed that the technical education program in a junior college should include industrial related, business related, public service related, and agricultural related curriculums; should admit students on a selective basis; and should be designed primarily to benefit society.

Jones, Mary Lillian. THE EXTENSION OF CERTIFICATES BY HOME ECONOMICS TEACHERS IN FLORIDA. M.S. Thesis, Department of Home Economics Education, 1964, 61 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study obtained information relative to the practices of white home economics teachers in Florida in extending their present teaching certificates.

Methods and Procedures

An "opinionnaire" was developed by the author and distributed to all white home economics teachers in the state in the spring of 1964. The chi-square test was used in analyzing the data.

Summary of Findings

Eighty-four respondents had extended their certificates by taking courses on Florida college campuses, 37 used courses on college campuses outside Florida, and 86 teachers had used extension courses.

As to future means of extending their certificates, 165 home economics teachers (73%) said they would prefer extension courses while 57 (25%) said they preferred courses taught on college campuses.

Fifty-six per cent of the teachers had used home economics courses exclusively to extend their certificates; 20 per cent used only education courses; 6 per cent used a combination of home economics and education courses; 10 per cent used a combination of home economics and other courses; and 8 per cent relied on courses outside home economics or education.

For extending their certificates in the future, the greatest number of teachers expressed a preference for home and family life courses. Clothing and textiles ranked second, followed by food and nutrition and human development courses. Only 12 of the teachers stated that they would like to have courses in fields other than home economics.

Lehmann, Richard P. THE ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF LUTHERAN PASTORS CONCERNING FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION. M.S. Thesis, Department of Social Welfare, 1961, 62 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study was designed to investigate the attitudes and practices of Lutheran pastors concerning some selected areas of the family life education program of the Lutheran Church--Missouri Synod.

Methods and Procedures

A 10 per cent sample of the 4,161 pastors serving 5,215 congregations in the Missouri Synod was selected. A mail questionnaire was used for data collection.

Summary of Findings

The pastors believed their experience with children in the family contributed greatly to their understanding of family living and was a most valuable factor in helping them deal with family problems arising among families in their parishes.

The pastors varied in their attitudes toward mobility and the employment of mothers. The extent to which rural pastors faced such problems as mobility and employment of mothers was not as great as that of urban and suburban pastors.

The pastors in the sample did not regard interfaith marriages as a great threat to family life, although the majority regarded the home as an important agency for Christian education.

Ten per cent of the young and middle-aged pastors believed the church should pursue vigorously a program in sex education. Eighty per cent of the pastors felt the need for further professional training in order to prepare them for working with families and carrying out a comprehensive program of family life education.

Miller, Calvin C. INSTRUCTORS OF NON-ACADEMIC SUBJECTS IN PUBLICLY SUPPORTED JUNIOR COLLEGES: A STUDY OF CERTIFICATION AND EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES AND PROPOSALS FOR CERTIFICATION. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1959, 140 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study was carried out to obtain information on the certification and employment practices for teachers of non-academic subjects in those states that have specific junior college certification requirements. An attempt was also made to identify principles that might be used as guides in formulating state certification regulations for public junior college teachers of non-academic subjects.

Methods and Procedures

The analysis of certification practices was based on replies from state certification officials in 15 states where certification requirements have been established. To determine employment practices, a questionnaire was developed and sent to a selected sample of 84 public junior college administrators, 35 recognized junior college experts, and 100 public junior college teachers of non-academic subjects.

Summary of Findings

There was high-level agreement from all groups in the following 10 areas:

(1) Certification should be provided for teachers of non-academic subjects.

(2) Teachers of college-level credit courses should be allowed to substitute practical experience in lieu of graduate work in the subject or field to be taught.

(3) Satisfactory work experience should be required.

(4) Formal education requirements should include general preparation and professional preparation.

(5) General preparation should include courses such as English, mathematics, history, economics and sociology.

(6) Professional preparation should include a course giving an overview of the junior college or the secondary school, and a course related to methodology and materials available.

(7) The certification document should be valid for the same length of time for teachers of academic and non-academic subjects.

(8) Certification should be in broad fields or areas.

(9) Teachers for which college level credit is not given should be required to have work experience.

(10) Certification for these teachers should be in broad fields or areas.

Clientele Analysis

Alston, Jon P. MIGRATION PATTERN OF THE AGED IN FLORIDA. 1950-1960.
M.S. Thesis, Department of Sociology, 1962, 67 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study was set up to investigate and describe the migration patterns of older persons who moved to Florida during the 1950-1960 decade.

Methods and Procedures

Data from the 1960 U. S. Census of Population were used in the study, with chi-square and Spearman's rank correlation tests applied to the data.

Summary of Findings

Almost nine-tenths (89.8%) of all the older migrants moved into urban counties (those which had 50% of their population classified as urban in 1950).

Within these counties, their preference was for the urbanized areas. More specifically, their preference was two to one in favor of the fringe areas of the central city rather than the central city itself.

Older people living in urbanized areas increased by 155 per cent during the 1950-1960 decade, but the increase in the fringe areas was 311 per cent compared to 100 per cent growth in the central cities.

Bernstein, Louis M. AN ANALYSIS OF THE "LEADERS" AND "NON-LEADERS" OF THE MALCOLM ROSS DAY CENTER FOR SENIOR CITIZENS. M.S.W. Thesis, School of Social Welfare, 1964, 69 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study was designed to learn more about the "leaders" and "non-leaders" of the Malcolm Ross Day Center for Senior Citizens in Miami, Florida. The study focused on describing some of their characteristics, their attitudes toward society in general, and their attitudes toward the Center's philosophy of involved participation and productive use of leisure time.

Methods and Procedures

Sample for this study was selected from 197 active members of the center as of November 1, 1963. Twenty members identified as leaders and 35 members identified as non-leaders formed the selected study sample.

Unit of analysis was the differential role participation in the Center of the two sub-samples. The author used guided interview techniques in the collection of data. Chi-square techniques were used for data analysis.

Summary of Findings

This study revealed that it was possible to approximate a composite picture of a leader as compared to a non-leader. Analysis of the data found the leader to be younger, better educated, married rather than widowed, more likely to be active in and hold an office in another organization, and much more likely to view his own health as being good.

Whether a leader or non-leader, a composite picture revealed that the subjects generally agreed with the current philosophy and programs of the Center and the methods of selecting its leaders. Whether leaders or non-leaders, subjects were likely to be satisfied with the Center and see it as an important part of their lives.

Berry, Patricia D. RELATIONSHIP OF PREMARITAL MONEY MANAGEMENT
EXPERIENCE TO MONEY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AFTER MARRIAGE.
M.S. Thesis, Department of Home and Family Life, 1960, 83 pp.

Purpose of Study

The relationship of premarital money management experiences to practices after marriage was the topic of this study. It sought to provide evidence concerning the extent to which premarital money management experiences were reflected in money management practices after marriage.

Methods and Procedures

The sample for this study consisted of 65 couples selected from married students at Florida State University. An interview schedule was designed to collect data for the study. The chi-square test was used to compare the relationships studied.

Summary of Findings

Cooperation in family money management after marriage was independent of the extent of cooperation in money management in the family of orientation.

The type and extent of financial planning after marriage was independent of the type and extent of planning or spending money before marriage.

The practices of living within an income after marriage was independent of certain premarital money management experiences, and planning after marriage was independent of subjects' personal opinions of the adequacy of their premarital money management experiences.

Thus, the data showed few relationships between premarital money management experiences and money management experiences after marriage for the subjects studied.

Bordeau, Edwina J. RELATIONSHIP OF THE SELF CONCEPT TO 4-H LEADERSHIP. M.S. Thesis, Department of Home and Family Life, 1962, 48 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this investigation was to study adolescent leadership to determine any relationship between leadership and self concept.

Methods and Procedures

Ninety-six female 4-H Club members aged 16 to 18 from 46 Florida counties participated in the study. They were divided into two groups--leaders and non-leaders--as designated by county home demonstration agents.

The Brownfain's (1952) Self Rating Inventory was administered through mailed questionnaires. The Mann-Whitney U Test and chi-square test were used for data analysis.

Summary of Findings

The differences between the two groups in self-rating scores were significant beyond the .05 level on the social self, with leaders scoring higher than non-leaders, indicating that leaders have a more favorable self concept. However, no significant relationship existed between leaders and non-leaders on the private frame of judgment.

Although leaders held a significantly higher social self concept than non-leaders, scores on the private self concept did not agree and no significant difference was found to exist between leaders and non-leaders. The author said these findings might be construed to mean that leaders do not see themselves as being superior to non-leaders, but they believe the other members of the group regard them as superior.

Carothers, Randolph E. A COMPARISON OF STUDENT AND NON-STUDENT BUS DRIVERS WITH REGARD TO SAFETY, EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1959, 177 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study compared student and non-student school bus drivers with regard to safety, efficiency and economy of operation in two southeastern states.

Methods and Procedures

The study covered six South Carolina and six North Carolina counties. Attendance, cost and accident records and interview questionnaires from 262 bus drivers and 524 passengers were used.

The drivers were rated on a three-point scale on each of 42 items pertaining to safety, efficiency and economy. The t test was used for statistical analysis.

Summary of Findings

There was no significant difference between non-student and student drivers in 13 of the 16 items under the heading of safety. In the three remaining items the student drivers were rated superior. Accident records of the two groups were practically identical. The conclusion was that in safety student school bus drivers were fully equal to the non-student drivers covered by the study.

Twenty items were considered under the efficiency heading. In eight student drivers were superior; in four non-student drivers were superior; in eight there was no significant difference--making the two groups overall about equal in efficiency.

The non-student drivers were slightly superior in economy of operation and maintenance of busses, but the salary cost for the student driver group was much less.

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Carson, Raymond P. FACTORS RELATED TO THE PARTICIPATION OF SELECTED YOUNG ADULT MALES IN CONTINUING EDUCATION. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1965, 184 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between certain educational, vocational, and socio-psychological factors and participation in continuing education by young adult males.

Methods and Procedures

The data were derived from three sources: (1) results of the Florida State-wide Ninth Grade testing program; (2) a student information sheet completed by 1732 male students who were high school sophomores in 1959; and (3) a questionnaire submitted to these same subjects in 1964. The relationships were compared by means of the multi-variate chi-square analysis.

Summary of Findings

While mental ability played a significant role in motivating a person to continue his education, it was by no means an overriding factor.

Persons from small families whose parents were well-educated, whose fathers' occupations were high on the occupational scale, and who had siblings with college training were often motivated to continue their education, even when they were low in mental ability. On the other hand, persons from large families whose parents did not complete high school and whose fathers' occupations were low on the occupational scale were often not motivated to continue their education even when they were high in mental ability.

There was very little difference in socio-psychological characteristics among men from predominantly rural areas who participated in the various categories of part-time educational activities.

Once a person became a participant in part-time education, the extent to which he participated was not significantly related to any of the socio-psychological factors examined in the study.

Caudle, Ann Hussey. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF EMPLOYED AND NON-EMPLOYED WIVES. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Home and Family Life, 1962, 127 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study compared the financial management practices of wives employed outside the home with the financial management practices of wives who were full-time homemakers.

Methods and Procedures

The subjects consisted of 410 white homemakers--with husbands working full-time--living in Tallahassee, Florida. Half of the subjects were employed by the State of Florida as clerical workers and half were full-time homemakers.

A questionnaire distributed among the subjects was used for data collection. The chi-square test was used to compare expenditures of the two groups.

Summary of Findings

Nearly half the employed wives were working to buy "extra" things for the family or to meet daily living expenses.

The median gross income of the employed homemakers was $3397 and the median take-home pay was $2734.

The monthly job-related expenditures ranged from 24 to 50 per cent of the take-home pay, depending on expenditures for child care.

Almost two-thirds of the employed wives pooled all of their income with that of their husbands', increasing the annual median family income from $5765 to $8518.

There were no statistically significant differences between employed and full-time homemakers' expenditures for laundry, dry cleaning, recreation, church and charity, support of relatives, annual vacations, and clothing. However, a greater percentage of full-time than employed homemakers reported ownership of every equipment item listed.

Christmas, Edna Earl. CHILD-REARING PRACTICES OF LOWER AND MIDDLE-INCOME MOTHERS. M.S. Thesis, Department of Home and Family Life, 1965, 47 pp.

Purpose of Study

The child-rearing practices of low and middle-income mothers were compared and an attempt was made to determine which of the two groups was the most democratic, indulgent and authoritarian in child-rearing practices.

Methods and Procedures

Twenty-five lower and 25 middle-income mothers of Houston County, Alabama served as the study sample. A 20-item questionnaire devised by the author was administered to low-income mothers in personal interviews. For the middle-income mothers the same questionnaire was distributed to their home and picked up at a specific time.

The McGuire-White Index of Social Status (short form) was used to divide the subjects into socio-economic class. The chi-square test was used to compare the two groups.

Summary of Findings

Mothers from the middle socio-economic class were less indulgent but more democratic than the mothers from the low-income group. The low-income mothers were found to be more authoritarian than the middle-income mothers.

The items yielding the greatest differences between the two classes dealt with ability to play with other children, food habits, use of socially unacceptable language, and curiosity as to the origin of babies.

The author suggested a need, particularly at the low-income level, for child-rearing and family living courses.

Clarson, Elizabeth Ann. LOW INCOME FAMILY PROBLEMS AS PERCEIVED BY ADOLESCENTS. M.S. Thesis, Department of Home and Family Life, 1965, 57 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to determine if the number and type of family problems, as perceived by adolescents, were dependent on social class and other family sociological factors.

Methods and Procedures

A total of 302 white, 12th-grade students in three North Florida and South Georgia high schools participated in the study. A 72-item questionnaire modified from the Family Problems Checklist devised by the Southeastern Council on Family Relations was sent to the schools for administration by teachers.

One hundred and thirty-two students were classified as being in the middle socio-economic class and 170 were classified as being in the lower class, using the McGuire-White Index of Social Status (short form). Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and chi-square tests were used for data analysis

Summary of Findings

On 26 of the 72 checklist items there were significant differences between social class. The greatest number of these differences were on items that mentioned money or economic matters.

Interpersonal relationships were more often marked as problems in the families with low incomes.

Three of the statements which yielded significantly more affirmative responses from the low-income members of the sample were concerned with work. Indicated as problems were: "work hours keep our family split up," "my mother works away from home," and "the head of our family does not have enough education to get a job."

Another problem dealing with education and seen as more serious by high school students from lower class homes was that "my brothers and/or sisters do not like school."

Edenfield, Bernard C. AN APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF LEADER SELECTION AS A SOCIAL PROCESS. M.S. Thesis, Department of Sociology, 1950, 66 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to determine if the leader-follower relationship is structured by the leader-selection process; if the leader-follower relationship is universally found; and if the leader-selection is comparable to other recognized social processes basic to the structuring of the leader-follower or dominant-subordinate relationship.

Methods and Procedures

The methodology of this study was that of library research. Material in books, periodicals and encyclopedias relating to leadership was surveyed.

Summary of Findings

The author found that leader-selection as a social process represents a new structure-functional approach to the study of leaders. It was maintained that leader selection is a social process, fundamental to the successful structuring and functioning of society in the same sense that the other associative and disassociative processes are necessary.

Leadership is an end result of differentiation and a motivator of cooperation. The author concluded that leader-selection is basic to the continued successful operation of the social system.

Glenn, Hortense M. ATTITUDES OF WOMEN REGARDING GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT OF MARRIED WOMEN. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Home and Family Life, 1958, 81 pp.

Purpose of Study

The attitudes of married white women regarding married women working outside the home, as related to age, social classes, education, and current employment status, was investigated in this study.

Methods and Procedures

The study population was composed of 247 married homemakers in a small South Georgia town. Social class membership was determined by the McGuire-White Index of Social Status.

An interview schedule was designed and used to identify attitudes of respondents toward gainful employment of women. Data were analyzed by means of the chi-square test.

Summary of Findings

The majority of subjects indicated approval of a married woman, without children, working if she wishes and her husband does not object; provided her working contributes to family goals and is not done for purely personal reasons or to establish financial independence from the husband.

The great majority of respondents evidenced disapproval of outside employment for mothers with small children. When the children were older there was more tolerance of employment; however, these subjects had more reservation concerning a mother of high school age children working than was true when no children were in the home.

Substantial differences in approval or disapproval of employment were not found among subjects differing as to social class, education or age. A strong relationship was found between employment status and attitudes expressed. More subjects who were employed full time than full-time homemakers were favorable to married women working, to a statistically significant degree, for most of the reasons considered.

Liu, William T. A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF CATHOLIC MIGRANTS IN A SOUTHERN COMMUNITY. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Sociology, 1958, 153 pp.

Purpose of Study

Many earlier studies had focused upon the adjustment of Southern migrants in northern communities. This study attempted to investigate the reverse pattern and to study the normative integration and adjustment process of a catholic migrant group in a southern community.

Methods and Procedures

A small Catholic urban parish in northern Florida was the locale for this study. Ninety-eight couples responded to the mail questionnaire which consisted of a number of background information items and seven sets of scales designed to measure the total integration of the couples studied.

The chi-square test was used to compare the variables studied.

Summary of Findings

Only two scale scores--church doctrine and birth control--in the general area of religio-social attitude were found to be related to Catholicity of the individual. Religious education had no influence on the religio-social attitude.

Church doctrine, birth control and race issue scales were influenced by the mobility pattern of the individuals studied.

Older age and longer residence seemed to be responsible for attitude toward race issues.

Favorable Catholic attitude toward birth control issues on the part of the wife was influenced by occupational and income prestige of the husband.

The degree of southern identification was influenced by length of residence, family income, and age. More conservative attitudes toward race and labor attitudes were identified with higher scores on the Southern Identification Scale.

Miller, Elizabeth Rogers. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE SOCIAL
PARTICIPATION OF THE OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS AND THE
NON-OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS ALL WITH MONTHLY INCOMES
$50 AND UNDER IN THE COMMUNITY OF ST. CLOUD. M.S.W. Thesis,
Department of Social Welfare, 1952.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to make an analysis of the social participation of OAA recipients and other old people of similar income, with particular reference to the factors possibly influencing their degree of social participation.

Methods and Procedures

A sample of 20 per cent of the population (29 people) was chosen for the study, and a schedule containing 105 questions was used in conducting personal interviews. Chopin Social Participation Scales were used to determine participation scores of the respondents.

Summary of Findings

The majority of people in both groups (OAA recipients and Non-OAA recipients) had a social participation score of one. Most of the people with the higher leadership scores were in the Non-OAA group and this same group had a greater intensity of social participation than the other group.

The study also indicated that the older the person grows the less he participates in organizations, and proportionately women participate more than men. These two findings held for both the OAA recipients and Non-OAA recipients in the study.

Newberry, John S. A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF FORMAL ASSOCIATIONS IN A SOUTHERN TOWN. Ph.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1959, 417 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship of certain structural and functional aspects of some 100 formal associations of Thomasville, Georgia to selected membership characteristics.

Methods and Procedures

The study identified 105 associations conforming to certain criteria for formal associations that were selected for use in this study.

Representatives interviewed provided data on the structure and function of the associations. Relationship of residence to membership and executive office holding by sex was analyzed for the entire membership of 3,887 individuals holding 7,296 memberships. A 197-member stratified sample of members was interviewed to provide data on participation and other characteristics.

Summary of Findings

Patterns of interaction and structural linkage among the associations formed a community associational structure linked to the institutional structure of Thomasville at many points.

Principal function predicted the range of membership on selected variables more efficiently than other associational factors studied.

Religious associations involved the largest number of women, while veterans and social-fraternal associations involved the largest number of men.

Northcutt, Travis J. THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A GROUP OF MIGRANT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS. M.S. Thesis, Department of Social Welfare, 1955, 80 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study was conducted to learn more about the activities and needs of migrant agricultural laborers in the East Coast Migrant Stream.

Methods and Procedures

Data used in this study were obtained from a larger study conducted by the Florida State Board of Health.

The sample was a group of migrants (approximately 100 households) working for one labor contractor throughout the year in Belle Glade, Florida, the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and in the Mohawk Valley of New York State.

Summary of Findings

Sixty-five per cent of the adults in this migrant group had less than five years of formal education, coinciding with earlier findings that the migrant is an uneducated person.

A significant portion of the migrant population consisted of single individuals. The presence of unmarried adult males and females suggests that housing, food preparation, family relations, etc., may present special problems.

The problem of maintaining a "home base" while migrating appeared to be a real one for the group studied. The statement that migration is a way of life seemed to be partially substantiated.

The general concern of educators and social workers for the migrant child as regards his educational experience seemed to be substantiated by the data on school attendance and placement.

Padgett, Herbert R. FLORIDA'S MIGRATORY WORKER. M.A. Thesis,
Department of Geography, 1951, 62 pp.

Purpose of Study

The objective was to study the migrant worker of Florida, his various problems, and to suggest some recommendations for the betterment of the migrant worker's conditions.

Methods and Procedures

Various government reports were analyzed and personal interviews were carried out with migrants, migrant crew leaders, migrant worker employers, and social agencies concerned with migrant worker welfare.

Summary of Findings

Florida migrants were found to be of three different groupings. The largest group was the East Coast migratory element. The second largest group consisted of the migrants who remained within the state but who moved about from place to place. The third group contained the part-time residents of Florida who come to the citrus areas to pick fruit for about three months out of each year.

In the opinion of the author, the Florida migrant is well-adjusted socially and economically. Beliefs and attitudes concerning the migrants' morality and social and economic stability were found unwarranted.

The study indicated that employers, public agencies and communities are awakening to the needs of migrant workers.

The investigator suggested four areas for future activity: (1) state legislation and regulation to give migrant workers the same protection as now given other workers; (2) action by communities dependent on migratory labor; (3) active participation of employers and migrant workers in educational programs for migrant workers; and (4) the compilation of more adequate information on the characteristics of the migrant labor forces.

Powell, Kathryn Summers. MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT IN RELATION TO FAMILY LIFE. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Home and Family Life, 1960, 78 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to discover the relationship of maternal employment to selected family characteristics at different stages of the family life cycle.

Methods and Procedures

Subjects selected for the study were 130 white, American-born mothers of intact, urban, middle-class families, residents of Tallahassee, Florida, with children who were or had been enrolled in one of the laboratory schools at the Florida State University, or in a private nursery school and kindergarten adjacent to the Florida State University campus.

Parts of several standard tests were used for data collection. The Spearman-Brown formula and Mann-Whitney U test were used for data analysis.

Summary of Findings

Significant relationships were observed between maternal employment and:

(1) The strength of the motive of achievement in children of age 9. Children whose mothers were employed expressed stronger achievement motives than the children whose mothers were full-time homemakers.

(2) Marital adjustment when the oldest child was an adolescent. Employed mothers were lower in marital adjustment than were full-time homemakers in the same group.

(3) Performance of the household tasks by the mother and maid when the oldest child was of the elementary school age, and by the maid and other adults (grandmothers) when the oldest child was of preschool age. Fewer tasks were performed by the employed mother and more by maids and other adults than in families where mothers were full-time homemakers.

Rapp, Donald W. CHILD REARING ATTITUDES OF MOTHERS IN GERMANY AND IN THE UNITED STATES. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Home and Family Life, 1960, 77 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study sought to determine whether child rearing attitudes of mothers in two modern, technically-minded western countries were empirically distinguishable.

Methods and Procedures

A total of 124 Parent Attitude Surveys (Shoben) completed by American (Florida) mothers were matched by social class, age, and number of children in the family with 124 German mothers residing in southwest Germany (District of Baden).

The surveys in both groups were distributed by pre-school teachers (German, 1958--American, 1960) who gave them to the mothers of their preschool children. The Pearson r and chi-square techniques were used for data analysis.

Summary of Findings

There was broad attitudinal divergence between the attitudes of the mothers in these two superficially-similar countries.

Although culture was the main independent variable tested, the author surmised that amount of education and individual interpretation of the survey itself may have contributed to the results.

Simons, William T. AN ANALYSIS OF NEGRO FORMAL SOCIAL PARTICIPATION PATTERNS IN A SEGREGATED SOUTHERN COMMUNITY. M.S. Thesis, Department of Sociology, 1964, 69 pp.

Purpose of Study

The major aim of this study was to gain some insight into the meaning of formal social participation for Negroes living in Jacksonville, Florida, a racially segregated southern metropolis.

Methods and Procedures

The data on which the study was based were gathered as part of a housing survey conducted in 1962. A simple random sample and interview schedule were used, in addition to standard tests such as Chopins Social Participation Scale.

Statistical analysis included the chi-square test and Rosenberg's method of test factor standardization.

Summary of Findings

Twenty-nine per cent of the Negroes in the study were nominally affiliated and 15.6 per cent actively affiliated with some type of formal organization. Just under 27.2 per cent reported themselves members of a church. Lodges or fraternal organizations attracted 10 per cent of the sample, while hobby or recreational groups had 7.2 per cent of the sample as members.

Only 2.0 per cent of the sample were members of political or protest groups, and only 4.2 per cent were affiliated with labor unions.

Lack of formal education was found to be one of the important factors influencing limited participation of Negroes in formal associations.

Smart, Roy H. LEADER PERCEPTION AND WORK GROUP EFFECTIVENESS. M.S. Thesis, School of Business, 1959, 67 pp.

Purpose of Study

The objective of this study was to detect and analyze the relationship between a leader's perception of his group members and the effectiveness of his work group.

Methods and Procedures

Air Force maintenance dock supervisors at an Air Force base were selected for comparison during a three-month period in the spring of 1959.

Leader perception of subordinates was determined by means of scaled questionnaires. Organization records provided data reflecting the effectiveness of the respective work group. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was used in comparing the effectiveness of the supervisors.

Summary of Findings

The more effective dock crews had leaders who perceived greater individual differences between people and were more psychologically distant from the other members of the crew.

There was insufficient evidence to indicate exactly how these more effective leaders achieved this success, but it was speculated that since they could detect individual differences, they could act to influence individual morale. This would presumably result in better group morale and group effectiveness.

Also, since these leaders were psychologically more distant from other members of the crew and did not become emotionally involved with them they could deal more forcefully with subordinates.

Smith, Marjorie May. CHILD-REARING ATTITUDES IN THREE-GENERATION HOUSEHOLDS. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Home and Family Life, 1961, 77 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of the study was to discover the differences within mother-grandmother pairs in child guidance, problem concern, and activity scores; and to discover any relationships between these areas and activities performed in relation to the child.

Methods and Procedures

Selected for the study were 50 households where the mother and grandmother lived together in the same house, where the mother was employed, and where there was at least one preschool child.

The mothers and grandmothers were interviewed, during which each completed the Child Guidance Survey, Child Behavior Inventory, Adult-Activity Inventory, and a personal data form.

Summary of Findings

Differences in Child Guidance Survey scores were significant, indicating more favorable attitudes on the part of mothers than on the part of grandmothers.

Mothers perceived significantly more problems in children than did grandmothers in five areas of behavior; they were more concerned than grandmothers about these behaviors in four areas; and mothers were more active in every area tested, with the greatest difference occuring in the area of punishment-decider activities.

There was 52 per cent agreement between mothers and grandmothers in the way in which the grandmother's activities were perceived, but only 26 per cent agreement in the way in which the mother's activities were perceived.

Ulmer, Roland Curtis. A STUDY OF DROPOUTS IN THE EVENING DIVISION OF A COMMUNITY COLLEGE. M.S. Thesis, School of Education, 1960, 66 pp.

Purpose of Study

The study was made in an effort to identify some objective characteristics--such as veteran vs non-veteran--that might differentiate dropouts from non-dropouts in the Evening Division of Meridian (Mississippi) Junior College.

Methods and Procedures

Data were collected from three source records on every student enrolled in the evening program. The study covered eight semesters in four school years. The students enrolled during these four years were divided into three groups--experimental, controlled and regular.

Summary of Findings

If a prototype of the adult student could be developed he would be a veteran student in the general business course; married; 25 years old; taking 12 semester hours of work; living from 5-10 miles from the college; a B student who misses about all the nights from school he can without being discontinued; and who ultimately graduates from Meridian Junior College.

The veteran student tended to dropout less frequently than the non-veteran, missed more nights from classes, and made lower grades on the average than did the non-veteran student.

There were indications of a possible relationship between some administrative procedures--such as registration procedures and class meeting nights--and the rate of dropout.

Walker, Robert Glenn. RELIGIOSITY AND MARRIAGE ROLE EXPECTATIONS.
M.S. Thesis, Department of Social Welfare, 1964, 62 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to determine if there is a relationship between a person's adherence to a body of religious beliefs and what he or she expects in terms of marital roles.

Methods and Procedures

The subjects studied were 82 undergraduate students in sociology and social welfare classes at Florida State University in the summer of 1962.

The instrument used to gather data was a three-part questionnaire--a version of the Marriage Role Expectation Inventory by Dr. Marie Shaw Dunn; Dr. John T. Greene's Belief-Attitude Scale; and a section devised by the author and focused on the religious activity of the respondent, plus a measurement of socio-economic level and size of the home community of the respondents. The Mann-Whitney U Test and chi-square were used for relationship comparisons.

Summary of Findings

The data indicated that religiosity as measured by the Belief-Attitude Scale and marriage role expectations as determined by the Marriage Role Expectation Inventory were not related.

The sample tested isolated religious faith. It considered faith as something set apart, yet not a determinant of attitudes insofar as marriage role expectations are concerned.

There was no significant relationship between socio-economic status and marriage role expectations, and between the size of the home community and marriage role expectations.

The study also revealed a significant positive relationship between religious beliefs and religious activity.

Zunich, Michale. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL BEHAVIOR AND
ATTITUDES TOWARD FAMILY LIFE. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department
of Home and Family Life, 1959, 69 pp.

Purpose of Study

The study sought to determine if maternal attitudes toward family life were significantly related to selected behaviors of mothers observed in interaction with their children, and if maternal behavior was related to the sex of the child with whom the mother interacted.

Methods and Procedures

The study included 40 full-time homemakers, age 25-40, from intact families living in Tallahassee, Florida. Mother-child interaction was observed in the Child Study Laboratory in the School of Home Economics at Florida State University.

The McGuire-White (1955) Index of Social Status was used to determine class status, and the Parent Attitude Research Instrument was used to measure attitudes. The Kuder-Richardson formula and Spearman's rank correlation coefficient were used for data analysis.

Summary of Findings

Of the 17 behavior categories studied, contacting, directing, observing attentively, remaining out of contact, structuring, and teaching constituted the major types of mothers' behavior toward their children.

Behavior categorized as being un-cooperative, criticizing, giving permission, interfering, interfering by structurizing, and playing interactively seldom appeared. Giving praise or affection and reassuring were also lacking in the observed behavior of these mothers.

In only three behavior categories was there a significant relationship with the sex of the child, and the same number showed a significant relationship with the attitudes of the mothers in the study.

Adult Learning

Brahaney, James P. AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE RESULTS OF ATTITUDINAL GROUP MEMBERSHIP IN A NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT ADVANCED GUIDANCE INSTITUTE. Ph.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1963, 116 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study was designed to test the effectiveness of attitudinal groups; specifically, to determine if the attitudes and/or values of a group of graduate students in counselor education could be changed by membership in an attitudinal group.

Methods and Procedures

Two groups of graduate students at Florida State University were used in the experiment, which lasted for eight weeks in the summer of 1963. An experimental "E" group (all active counselors) was compared with a matched control "C" group (graduate students not counselor majors). Three tests--Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Schedule, and Inventory of Attitudes and Values--were used as pretests and posttests. Data were analyzed by multiple discriminant analysis, the Wilcoxon ranked sum test, and the K-W analysis of variance.

Summary of Findings

The study indicated some increase in affective behavior in the "E" group when compared with the "C" group, but the differences were not statistically significant at the .05 level of confidence.

The age of participants, number of weekly sessions, number of clock minutes in group meetings, and the skill level of testees in counseling laboratories showed little relationship to attitudinal change. None of the findings were significant at the .05 level of confidence.

Fitzgerald, Paul W. THE INFLUENCE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL INSERVICE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM ON SECONDARY SCHOOL COUNSELORS' KNOWLEDGE OF ATTITUDES TOWARD AND AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT IN COUNSELING. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1962, 93 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study sought to examine the effects of six experimental inservice educational meetings on the knowledge, attitudes and amount of time spent in counseling by an experimental group of secondary school counselors in Pinellas County, Florida.

Methods and Procedures

An experimental and a control group were randomly selected from 47 counselors in Pinellas County certified in guidance by the Florida State Department of Education who volunteered to participate in the study. The experimental group participated in a series of five inservice meetings, a conference on personality theory, and counseling practice held on the University of Florida campus.

A series of standard tests were used to compare behavior of this experimental group with the control group. The Mann-Whitney U Test was used for data analysis.

Summary of Findings

No significant difference, at the .05 level, was found between the experimental and control groups of counselors in increased knowledge of counseling, change in counseling attitudes, or in the amount of time spent in counseling.

The author recommended the following activities to strengthen counseling programs:

(1) The development of experimental inservice education programs dealing with the counselor's concepts of his responsibility for counseling.
(2) The development of inservice programs on guidance that use a variety of educational media.
(3) The development of inservice education programs with different universities working together in the field.
(4) The development of more adequate tools of evaluation for use in counselor education.

Norton, Fay-Tyler M. THE EFFECT OF AGE, HUNGER, AND FORGETTING UPON INCIDENTAL LEARNING. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Psychology, 1958, 47 pp.

Purpose of Study

This study was set up to determine the effects of two age levels (elementary and college students) and the hunger state on selectivity, learning and retention.

Methods and Procedures

A total of 376 subjects (half from social science classes at Western Reserve University and half from fifth-grade classes of an elementary school in Cleveland, Ohio) were randomly assigned to groups of 18-20 members.

The material to be learned consisted of 14 familiar words, half of which were food or food-related items randomly selected from the Thorndike-Lorge *Teachers' Word Book*.

Testing was carried out just before lunch (intentional learning) or just after lunch (incidental learning) to test the hunger variable on learning and forgetting food associated words. Analysis of variance was used in determining significant differences between the two groups.

Summary of Findings

The findings indicated that intentional learning was superior to incidental learning, although difference between the two was significantly smaller at the 5th grade level than at the college level. As expected, performance of the college groups surpassed the 5th-grade groups for both types of learning.

Forgetting curves for both types of learning showed the characteristic rapid drop and gradual tapering off with time. The overall retention following intentional learning was significantly superior to retention following incidental learning.

Rochester, Dean E. ATTITUDE AND PERSONALITY CHANGES OF COUNSELOR TRAINEES IN EIGHT ACADEMIC YEAR LONG NDEA GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING INSTITUTES. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1965, 85 pp.

Purpose of Study

In this study the author assessed attitude and personality characteristics of counselor trainees enrolled in eight year long NDEA Guidance and Counseling Institutes to determine if significant changes occurred during the training programs.

Methods and Procedures

A total of 229 trainees enrolled in eight randomly-selected institutes (from 25 held in the 1964-65 academic year) participated in the study.

Their attitudes and personality characteristics were measured prior to training and eight months later using the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values (1960) and the modified Porter's Test of Counselor Attitudes. Differences between pre-training and post-training means for each of the variables were tested for significance by multiple analysis and use of the t test.

Summary of Findings

Significant changes in attitudes of the trainees occurred in five of the eight institutes. Each of the attitudinal categories (understanding, probing, supportive, interpretative and evaluative) changed significantly more than one time. Male trainees tended to make more attitude changes than females. Trainees with no prior counseling experience or part-time experience made significant changes while trainees with full-time counseling backgrounds did not change significantly. Those trainees with less than 10 years teaching experience made significant changes whereas those with 10 or more years of experience did not change significantly.

Significant changes in personality areas occurred in only three institutes. There was no difference according to sex. Trainees with no prior counseling experience made significant changes but trainees with some counseling experience made no significant changes. Only those trainees with less than seven years of teaching experience changed significantly in personality characteristics.

Scharles, Henry Godfrey, Jr. THE RELATIONSHIP OF SELECTED PERSONALITY NEEDS TO PARTICIPATION, DROP-OUT, AND ACHIEVEMENT AMONG ADULT LEARNERS. Ph.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1966, 119 pp.

Purpose of Study

In this study the author examined the possible relationships between personality needs, participation, achievement, and drop-out among adult high school subjects.

Methods and Procedures

The sample study was comprised of the 600 persons enrolled in the Hillsborough County, Florida Adult Evening School during the 1962 summer session.

The sample was administered the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, and data were tested by the chi-square test to determine any significant differences among the sample in relation to personality needs, participation, drop-out, and achievement.

Summary of Findings

The non-drop-out group in the male population sample differed from the drop-out group with a higher need for affiliation but a lower need for autonomy. The female non-drop-out group was higher in need for abasement than the drop-out group but lower in need for achievement.

Among the male non-drop-out respondents, the high achievers were significantly higher than the low achievers in the need of exhibition and succorance, but were lower in their need for achievement, deference, intraception, dominance, and heterosexuality.

The female high achievers indicated a higher need for change and a lower need for abasement than did the females in the low-achiever group.

The author concluded that the levels of certain personality needs of the non-drop-out group apparently differed significantly from the need levels of the drop-out group, and between the high-achiever and low-achiever groups comprising the non-drop-out group, it was evident that certain personality need levels differed significantly.

Shah, Filiz B. THE RELATIONSHIPS OF GROUP SIZE AND DIVERGENT
THINKING AMONG ADULTS. Ph.D. Dissertation, School of
Education, 1966, 51 pp.

Purpose of Study

The purposes of this study were to investigate the relationship between two group sizes to divergent production, and to compare real group productivity with nominal group productivity on divergent thinking.

Methods and Procedures

The sample was composed of 180 subjects, the majority of whom were over 40 years of age and professionally involved in education. Previously-developed tests were administered individually in the first and fourth sessions, and in groups of three and five persons in the second and third sessions.

Summary of Findings

Five-person groups produced more ideas on all tests than three-person groups, and more ideas were produced in the fourth than in the first session.

The subjects produced more ideas on tests measuring Spontaneous Flexibility and Originality in group situations, but they produced more ideas on tests measuring Associational and Ideational Fluency in individual situations.

Divergent production on four factors of divergent thinking was greater in amount in five-person groups than it was in three-person groups, and a very prominent practice effect took place between the first and the fourth session of the experiment. This event confirms the hypothesis of many psychologists that individuals can be trained to think more divergently.

Ulmer, Roland Curtis. A COMPARISON OF THE CLASSROOM ACHIEVEMENT OF EVENING AND DAY STUDENTS IN COLLEGE COURSES. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1965, 58 pp.

Purpose of Study

The primary purpose of the study was to compare achievement between day and evening class students enrolled in comparable classes of the same courses. A secondary purpose was to compare achievement of two different age groups within day and evening classes.

Methods and Procedures

Students in five courses in the regular day program at Meridian (Mississippi) Municipal Junior College were matched with the same courses and teachers in the evening division.

The students were pretested and posttested with standardized and teacher-constructed tests at six-week intervals during the semester to assess achievement. The Biomedical Program on general linear hypothesis was used for statistical analysis.

Summary of Findings

In 17 of 18 examining periods, the adjusted achievement mean score was higher in the evening classes than in the day classes, although not all differences were significant.

Young, high-ability students achieved at approximately the same level in the day and evening classes, while young low-ability students achieved at a higher level in the evening classes than they did in the day classes. The old-student groups achieved better scores in the evening classes; in fact, there was not an instance in any test period where the old, day-student group achieved as well as did the old, evening-student group.

Old students achieved at a considerably higher level than young students in the evening classes and irrespective of ability were the highest scorers in the study. In the day classes the young students achieved at a higher level than the old students, although the difference was not as marked between these two groups as it was between the two groups in the evening classes.

Whitley, Wallace C. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PERFORMANCE OF MALE GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDENTS AND MALE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO MATRICULATED AT FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY. Ed.D. Dissertation, School of Education, 1958, 61 pp.

Purpose of Study

The main purpose of the study was to critically examine the use of General Educational Development (GED) test scores as predictors of success among people who enter college without the usual high school training, and to compare the achievement of these students with regular high school graduates.

Methods and Procedures

A total of 283 male students entering Florida State University between 1948 and 1952 were included in the study. Of these, 194 were high school graduates and 89 had not graduated from high school but entered the University on the basis of satisfying GED test scores.

Their university records were analyzed and the Pearson r and t tests were used in determining significant relationships.

Summary of Findings

No difference of statistical significance was found between the two groups in any of the variables measured. The study showed that 4.4 per cent more of the GED students than high school graduates were graduated (34.8% compared to 30.4%), but the group of regular high school graduates earned a mean of 1.48 quality points as compared to a mean of 1.37 quality points for the group of GED graduates.

The coefficient of correlation between the GED test scores and the quality points earned was very small and insignificant ($r = -.05$).

The author concluded that the usefulness of the GED tests was shown by the ability of the GED students to do passing work in college. However, the apparent weakness of the tests to predict quality point averages suggested the use of more than one admission criterion.

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